ADAMS COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Company

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—F. R. Palmerstock.
Executive committee—Robert M. Cordy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, F. R. G. Palmerstock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township, Samuel Meals, Reuben Gilt; H. A. Picking, Tyrone; A. W. Storm, East Berlin; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, York Springs.

This Company is limited to operations to the County of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 21 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, saving losses by fire among the members that period amounting to over $17,000. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to either of the managers.

The Executive Committee meet at the office of the Company, on the last Monday in every month, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Jan. 29, 1876. tf

D. MCCREARY, JOHN E. WOLFORD,

"Best Always Cheapest."

THE Best and Cheapest
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS, and
HARNESS, of all kinds, in the county
treat ways to be found at the old and well known stand, Baltimore street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

McCREARYS'

OUR RIDING AND WAGON SADDLES are the same as they have built for years; OUR HARNESS is plain and strong and warranted to be of the very best material and workmanship.

OUR UPPER-LEATHER, DRAFT COLLARS cannot be beat. They are the best FITTING and most durable.

OUR HEAVY DRAFT HARNESS are made to order, as cheap as they can be made anywhere, and are the most substantial manufactured.

RIDING BRIDLES, WHIPS, Lashes, Dusters, Fly-nets, and everything in the line. *Your letter or chance.*

OUR PRICES have been REDUCED to the lowest living standard.

A liberal percentage for cash, on all bills amounting to $5 or more.

We work nothing but the best stock and will warrant every article turned out to be in every respect represented.

Thankful for past favors, we invite attention to our present stock.

Give us a call and examine prices and quality.

McCREARY & SON,

Jan. 5, 1876. tf

INVALIDS,

Don't Despair!

Thousands have found relief, and thousands will find it in this Medicine, after exhausting their powers in vain efforts in search of health. Weakness of the head, dulness of the mind, bad breath, costive bowels, loss of appetite, pains and weakness in the stomach, enlargement of the liver, yellowness of the skin, coated tongue and thirst, with a thousand ills for business, pleasure or any kind of employment. FAHRNEY'S PANACEA, if used in the prescribed time for a few days, will remove these whole class of symptoms. The flesh of the lady becomes pure, and the clear skin of the gentleman is seen, the tongue clean, the appetite improved, and the whole system brought into a healthy action. In bad weather, it is less liable to affect you.

Dr. P. FAHRNEY'S

Celebrated

Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

As a medicine for children, the Panacea is in every way calculated to take the place of the cordials which are so frequently, but incautiously sold or that pretend to be, and which are in every respect, a medicine which possesses the qualities of a cathartic, is a mild alterative, and which is free of all irritation, and may be given to infants without the least injury to the child, is much more valuable than another. As a cathartic, it is very healthy, yet it does not, if given in proper quantities, cause nausea or distress in the stomach or bowels. It is very pleasant to the taste, which is a very important feature in a medicine for children. As a purifier of the blood it is universally acknowledged, as it acts directly upon the digestive organs and the blood. In all diseases of the skin, it is the most efficacious and ever offered to the public, and, if taken regularly and perseveringly, these maladies will disappear as a consequence. Remember to obtain Fahrney's.

Prepared by P. Fahrney's Sons & Co., Washington, Pa., and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, 78 North Dearborn street, Chicago. For sale by wholesale and retail dealers, and by A. H. BUEHLER and M. HUBER, Gettysburg.

Oct. 15, 1875. tf

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.
UNEQUALED in Musical Quality, UNAPPROACHED in style and excellence by any others. Awarded
THREE HIGHEST MEDALS
AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.
ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal or prize at, or which present such extraordinary claims as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS received highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. On a hundred there have not been two, if even one, of other makers been preferred.
BEST Tested by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See descriptive circular. ONE STYLE with CHORD of more than Three Octaves sent free.
INSIST on having the Mason & Hamlin. Beware of imitations when Pretending dealers may recommend other organs, and for the reason that they have no organ equal to ours.
NEW STYLES, which need no portrait improve upon Solid Walnut Cases of new designs.
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN, [illegible]
EASY PAYMENTS, [illegible]
CATALOGUES, [illegible]
[illegible]
March 29, 1875. ly

BUGGIES-CARRIAGES.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to build
Falling-Top, Standing-Top, and Trotting BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES, JAGGERS, &c.,
of different styles, equal to any in the country, and warranted. No effort spared in making work fashionable and durable—always up with the times and satisfactory to purchasers. Repairing promptly done on hand, and orders solicited.

Repairing

attended to promptly and in the best manner.

Establishment in East Middle St., Gettysburg, one door in the hallway of the Court house. Call and see for yourselves.

JACOB TROXELL.

April 17, 1875. tf

If he comes a free and enlightened people to prove the literature of the age.

YORK BOOK BINDERY,

Third floor, over J. M. Danner's store, Centre Square,

YORK, PA.

Superior and Cheap Blank Books made of the very best material the market affords. If you are dissatisfied with the way you have been paying, or have been worn out too soon, give me a trial. All other BINDING AND REPAIRING done neatly, cheaply and promptly.

All orders by Express will meet with prompt personal attention.

JOHN W. STEWART,
Practical Book Binder
York, Pa.

Apr. 28, 1875. tf

WILLIAM CHRITZMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Carpenter & Contractor.

Having removed to my new Shop

On Washington Street, between Middle and Chamberlain's Streets,

and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

April 19, 1875. tf

The Gettysburg Compiler

IS PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY

BY H. J. STAHLE

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum *in advance*—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates—Large or odd sizes to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing, of every description—from the smallest visiting card to the largest handbill or poster—done with dispatch, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

Office on Baltimore street, a few doors above the Diamond, on the opposite side, west side, nearly opposite the Post Office.

Baltimore Lock Hospital.

DR. J. SINGTON,

Member of the celebrated Institution, has discovered a remedy for Gleet, Speedily, Private and Delicate Diseases in the World for

BY-GONES OF IMPRUDENCE,

Weakness of the Back, or Limbs, Stictures, Affections of the Kidneys, or Bladder, Impotency, Loss of Desire or Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Dyspepsia, Loss of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight, or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels. These terrible diseases arising from Solitary Habits of Youth, resulting in Imbecility, premature decay, and many a premature grave, are treated with the Marine Medicine Physical, strengthening Restoratives, Invigorants, or antiphlogistics, and your health restored.

YOUNG MEN

especially who have become the victims of Self Abuse, the Great Incubus and destruction of every great and noble aspiration—those thousands of Young men of the Country, blasted in their brilliant prospects, and whose friends are entirely unsuspicious of the cause, which is the Handmaid to Imbecility, Premature Decay, and the Hopeless Grave, may be cured and restored to health.

MARRIAGE.

Persons of either sex, or Young Men contemplating marriage, are aware of physical Weakness, or any other Disease which should properly be treated before marriage, should consult Dr. Sington, or the Marine Physical Institute, which is conducted by no other than the Chief Physician, and may be relied on as perfectly Secret and Confidential.

BY-GONES OF IMPRUDENCE,

Such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Desire, Pain in the Back, Nervous Debility, Pimples on the Face, Blotches on the Skin, Aches and Pains in the Joints, Ulcerations of the Throat and Mouth, Bone Pains, Ulcerations of the Limbs, Blotches, Spots on the Skin, Ulcers on the Skin, Ulcers and Swellings in the Neck, Tumors, Venereal Diseases, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Pimples on the Face

Gettysburg Compiler.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

A LEADING member of Congress declares that Grant knew two years ago that Belknap was bartering post traderships.

THE three local bills from this county have passed the House finally.

We are without space for Harrisburg or Washington letters this week.

MARSH has fled to Canada. It is reported that Belknap intended to leave for other parts also, but was watched by the police and his escape thus prevented.

GRANT is scared at last. It is now said that he has accepted Babcock's resignation, and has sent his son Fred to the army on the Yellowstone. The junior Ulysses S. Grant is acting private secretary to the President.

"EMMA MINE" SCHENCK has resigned the mission to England. The appointment of Richard H. Dana, Jr., in his stead, the *World* pronounces disgraceful, because "he does not disdain either falsehood or perjury in a stroke of literary piracy."

UNDER the trying circumstances the Philadelphia *Press* takes a very cheerful view of the Belknap business. It claims: "In all this wretched matter it is blacking to observe the integrity and nerve of the Republican party as a party." Belknap had "nerve" too—but it gave out at last.

THE Administration papers are trying to establish a new political code. They now hold that when a Democrat commits a fraud in office, the whole Democratic party is guilty; but when a Republican official is found engaged in peculation, bribery and corruption in office, it is a non partisan affair.

SUFFICIENT evidence has been discovered to warrant a searching inquiry into the contracts made by the War Department for headstones for the national cemeteries. It is charged that in one instance the lowest bidders were ignored and the contract given to a party in Keokuk, Iowa, (Belknap's home,) at a figure higher by sixty-eight thousand dollars. There is no telling where this thing will stop.

ANOTHER FRAUD!—A Washington dispatch of Monday says: "George P. Fisher, ex United States District Attorney, states that some time ago he called at the Navy Department to see whether he could not sell a large lot of ship timber in Delaware to the department, and he was informed that there was a large supply on hand and no purchases would be necessary for years. A few weeks after this a person went to the place where the timber was stored and purchased it for a low figure, and then secured a contract from the Navy Department, or an order to purchase the lot at almost twice the price it could have been purchased by the department. *The contractor is Orvil Grant, brother of the President.*"

MORE THIEVING.—It having been rumored that Mr. Ordway, of New Hampshire, late Republican Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Washington, had paid his son for services as messenger while that son was attending college, a gentleman of Warner, New Hampshire, wrote to the present Clerk of the House to ascertain whether the report was correct or not. From that official he obtained a statement showing that during most of the five years young Ordway's name was on the pay rolls of Congress. The amount received by him under this arrangement was $4,315.55, a sum sufficient to pay his expenses through college. The date of payment of services was during the period that the young man was in college, and could therefore render no services to the government. Next!

PIERREPONT TOO!—The St. Louis *Times* publishes what purports to be part of the secret history of the Whiskey Ring prosecutions there, and especially of the Babcock trial. It asserts that Attorney General Pierrepont was very active and zealous in the prosecution until Babcock was indicted, when his ardor cooled, and he began to use his influence and the power of his office to save that gentleman. With this view, it is asserted, the Attorney General summoned District Attorney Dyer to Washington. Dyer went, and while there Pierrepont, on the plea that it was very important, and even necessary that he, as the head of the Department of Justice, should know what the prosecution was to be in the Babcock case, obtained of him in detail, by the greatest and most inexcusable hypocrisy, the oral testimony against Babcock, the whole plan of the prosecution, what he intended to prove by each witness, and the order in which he intended to present the evidence. This information, it is alleged, Pierrepont made over for the use of Babcock's counsel in order to defeat the prosecution, and this, too, with the President's knowledge and consent. No wonder Babcock was acquitted.

THE disease is Grant or Grantism; it is in the view of administration which is taken by the Republican party, that this is a government of men and not a government of law. The President thinks that this is *His country*, that the offices are not sacred trusts held for the good of the people, but pieces of property to be given away to personal friends and relatives, bargained away for political influence, or sold outright for so much money. This theory of administration has pervaded the whole system of the national government; it is the theory held not only by Grant, but by all the prominent Republicans, and all the hangers on, strikers, convention packers, workers, office-holders, rings and all. There is only one cure for it, and that is a perfectly clean sweep—not done in a sudden gust of wrath, but by a calm determination to cut away the rot as a surgeon would a tumor, and to try to build up a new health once again. No poulticing or physicking can cure the deep organic disease. Nothing will do but making clean the halls of state utterly and entirely. It is impossible for anybody any longer to believe that Grant has been *deceived* in the choice of his officers and trusted friends. It is impossible to believe that Morton, Conkling, Blaine, Garfield and all the other leaders could be ignorant of the vile corruption that is interwoven into every tissue of Republican administration; and while they co operate with the party in power they are sharers in its pollution. Grant's administration must be judged by its men. He chose them because they were bad, and he and his maintain them in their badness. —*Balt. Gazette.*

THE pretence that the Belknap revelation was a surprise to Grant, or the Republican leaders, is a weak invention to palliate their complicity. The facts were all familiar long ago, with many more shocking still, which will now inevitably come to light.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE N. Y. HERALD ON BELKNAP AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

It will be remembered that the New York *Herald* gave the weight of its influence to Grant at his election in 1868, and again at his re-election in 1872. In the meantime, it ranged itself on the side of his supporters, and approved, whenever there was a show of decency for it, his administration of national affairs. But Grantism has become too heavy a load for even the *Herald's* broad shoulders, and now, all at once, it unbosoms and unburdens itself. The following from the *Herald* of last Friday, has no uncertainty in its sound, and *must* have weight wherever read:

THE FALL OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

In one view the sudden, overwhelming and irretrievable disgrace of Secretary Belknap is an occasion for profound regret and sorrow; but sentiments of this kind are merged and swallowed up in indignant abhorrence of his crime and a vigorous desire to see it visited with just retribution. The conjuncture is too grave for the indulgence of weak, womanish pity at the spectacle of blighted hopes and social ruin in which others are involved besides the detected and confessed criminal. Even the fact that a wife whose beauty and accomplishments have made her the grace, the delight and one of the brightest and most courted ornaments of Washington society, shares the guilt and disgrace of her fallen husband, cannot divert or soften the public exasperation at this culminating proof of the moral rottenness of the Administration. The honor of the government and the purity of official life are of such transcendent importance that no pitying indulgence for the sufferings of tempted weakness can be permitted to stand between an incensed public and the objects of its indignation. This stupendous shock to public feeling can be relieved and assuaged only by such swift and unrelenting punishment as will serve as a warning to officers who may hereafter be tempted to abuse their trusts.

If the case of Secretary Belknap were a solitary instance of criminal malversation in a generous and magnanimous country would hold the President guiltless and regard him as merely unfortunate in the choice of one of his confidential advisers. But so indulgent and forbearing a judgment is impossible when General Belknap is merely a sample of the men by whom President Grant has been surrounded. The country has not forgotten that other members of the Cabinet have been forced into retirement by charges against their honesty, although the evidence against them has not been so conclusive as to extort confession of guilt like that which has been made by General Belknap. Attorney-General Williams was compelled to resign by unrefuted charges of spending the public money for landulets for the private use of his wife, and misapplying the funds of his department for electioneering uses in the Southern States. Secretary Delano was driven out of the Cabinet by unrefuted charges of corruption in connection with the Indian supplies. Secretary Richardson was kept in the Treasury Department until public indignation forced him out, and the country was then scandalized by his appointment as one of the Judges of the Court of Claims, in spite of grave and unrefuted charges against his integrity. Postmaster General Cresswell resigned with a reputation which was far from clear, and Secretary Robeson remains, although the honesty of his administration has been assailed on grounds which had as great a color of probability as any which have been heretofore alleged against the Secretary of War. Even Mr. Fish, whose integrity no candid man doubts, has stood by General Schenck, who has been the occasion of the most unfortunate diplomatic scandal which has ever tainted the reputation of the country. We need not refer to the minor cases of Babcock, of Leet and Sterking, of the President's brother Orvil, his brothers-in-law Casey and Dent, and the other brother-in-law Corbin, who was mixed up with the Black Friday speculations, and other minor cases which have brought doubt and discredit on the purity of the Administration. Some of these attacks have been attributed to reckless partisan violence, and force has been hunted by the supposed malignity of their origin; but in the case of Belknap the evidence is so decisive and unanswerable that the culprit could make no denial, and his confession of guilt strengthens the presumption that other offenders were not unjustly accused. In the cases of Delano and Williams the facts have never been successfully impugned, and the presumption of guilt is very strong in several of the others. The fact that Belknap eluded the vigilance of the President proves that his supervision of the departments has been inexcusably slack, and makes it credible that he has been equally blind to the dishonest transactions of other officers.

One of the worst features of these multitudinous scandals is the inflexible uniformity with which the President has defended and protected the officers whose reputation has been assailed. He has turned a deaf ear to charges and proofs, and has done his utmost to stifle and defeat every searching investigation. He stood by Williams and Richardson and Delano until an outraged and indignant public sentiment forced them out of the Cabinet, and then gave them certificates of character, either in writing as in the case of Delano, or by appointment to office as in the case of Richardson, or by public acts of friendship as in the case of Williams. His efforts to shield and save Babcock were not more indefensible than the attempt he made yesterday to rescue Belknap from the disgrace of a deserved impeachment. Belknap confessed his crime by offering his resignation, and the President not only accepted it but took pains to convey prompt information of the fact to the committee of the House with a view to forestall their action. There can be no excuse for this interference with the regular course of justice. The President might with as much propriety accept the resignation of an officer after articles of impeachment against him had been presented to the Senate. The purpose of an impeachment is not merely to remove the guilty officer, but to brand him with indelible infamy and make his punishment a terror and a warning to deter others from similar crimes. The penalty is not merely removal from office, but the stigma of disqualification for ever holding any other position of trust under the United States. The President has interposed to shield Secretary Belknap against the just punishment of his deplorable crime. If the resignation had not been accepted there can be no reasonable doubt that an impeachment would lie against Secretary Belknap. A resignation which is merely offered but not accepted does not terminate the right of an officer to exercise his functions. If his resignation be not accepted he can again resume the office without a new appointment and a new confirmation by the Senate. His connection with the office is not severed so long as he is not put in such a position that a new appointment by the President and Senate is necessary to enable him to resume its duties. Whether the acceptance of Belknap's resignation really protects him from impeachment is a question on which opinions will differ; but there is no room for question that the purpose of the President was to bar an impeachment and to assist a confessed criminal to flee from justice. This bold attempt to shield a guilty officer from the legal consequences of his crimes makes the President a moral accomplice in the guilt of Belknap. When a member of his Cabinet who had abused his confidence and disgraced his Administration is on the point of being arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors the President ought to aid the regular order of justice instead of attempting to thwart and obstruct it. He should surrender the culprit to the full legal consequences of his crimes.

NOTWITHSTANDING its intense dislike of the Democratic party, the New York *Tribune* is now constrained to say: Grantism has come to judgment at last. This infamous abuse of the public service for personal and partisan gain has borne its inevitable fruits. The stubborn partisan may excuse and protest as he will. In every State there are thousands of voters whose minds are made up this day, beyond possibility of change, to redeem the honor of the American republic by such votes hereafter that neither Grant nor any of his favorites, nor any man who has impudently called our civil service "the best the world ever say," nor any defender and apologist for this most scandalous administration, shall ever again be able to claim that he has the American people behind him.

Corruption in the War Office.

BELKNAP'S DISGRACE—STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF BRIBERY—DEPLORABLE HISTORY OF GREED AND SHAME.

Belknap Confesses, Resigns, and is Impeached.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The most startling sensation which has come over the capital city for many a day was the disclosure this morning of the deplorable conduct of the Secretary of War. When the news was first bruited about it found few believers, and it was not until the fact became known definitely that Gen. Belknap had resigned that it was relied upon. For several years past rumors have been floating around the atmosphere of Washington to the effect that the Secretary of War had sold for money consideration sutlerships and post traderships. Publications on the same subject have from time to time been made in the partisan press. As far back as two years ago a New York sensational journal printed a detailed statement of military posts at which it was alleged Secretary Belknap had sold the right to trade. The Secretary and his friends spoke contemptuously of these charges, and characterized them as false and calumnious, and made for political objects. Such was in reality the public impression, for even in these degenerate days it was thought scarcely within the range of possibility that a cadet officer would engage in such transactions.

About the beginning of this year the committee on the expenditures of the War Department had its attention directed anew to these stories, and it was resolved to investigate the truth or falsity of the same. When the committee undertook this work they were not at all satisfied that there was any foundation for the statements. They notified the Secretary of War that they proposed to make the examination, but he did not condescend to pay any attention to their communication. The committee summoned a number of witnesses, but most if not all of them had no personal knowledge of the matters inquired into. Finally Mr. Marsh, who had the post at Fort Sill in the Indian territory, was brought before the committee. He was one who, it was alleged, had paid a valuable consideration. The committee had difficulty in getting hold of Mr. Marsh. He at first refused to come, and secreted himself, and was finally brought here from New York in the custody of a deputy sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Marsh testified that he had paid the late Mrs. Belknap, and after her death to the secretary himself, from $6,000 to $3,000 annually since 1870 for the appointment of post-trader at Fort Sill. The first money was paid and also the annual installments.

THE SECRETARY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

With this evidence in their possession the committee summoned Gen. Belknap before them. He appeared yesterday accompanied by Mr. Montgomery Blair as his counsel. The evidence of Marsh was read to him and he did not deny it, but on the contrary admitted its truth.

HIS RESIGNATION.

Gen. Belknap of course knew after his interview with the committee that the facts of his guilt would all be made known to the world to day, and that the resolution for his impeachment would be presented in the House. This morning he went to the War Department at the usual hour, but remained only a few minutes. He then walked over to the White House and immediately went up stairs to the President's office, informed him of what he had done and handed him his resignation—which was at once accepted by the President "with regret."

ORIGIN OF THE INTESTIGATION.

The following is given as the origin of the Belknap investigation:

While in search for a house in December last, B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Arms, a real estate agent in Washington. During their search for a house Mr. Arps, in conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could, in sixty days, develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Mr. Lewis tendered his assistance, and they subsequently had several interviews.

Mr. Lewis being impressed sought the advice of Mr. Randall, who advised that the facts be brought before Mr. Clymer, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the war department. Lewis and Arms saw Clymer, and the latter gave a list of witnesses, including Marsh. Afterward Clymer thought Arms was acting in bad faith, as the secretary said Arms proposed if he was restored to the army and certain other conditions complied with he would drop the matter. Lewis said if Arms was seeking only to levy blackmail, of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised as Arms had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and examined, which was done.

MRS. BELKNAP'S ANTECEDENTS.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Secretary Belknap's wife is a native of Kentucky, the youngest daughter of Dr. John Tomlinson, a prominent physician at Harrodsburg. Her first husband, John Bowers, was a merchant of Cincinnati. Two years ago, after the death of Bowers, she married General Belknap at Harrodsburg. Her sister, Carrie Tomlinson, was also the wife of Belknap, but died December 27, 1870.

THE TESTIMONY REPORTED TO THE HOUSE—SCENE AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The scene in the House of Representatives this afternoon when the report of the committee on expenditures in the War Department was made was very solemn and impressive. All day long throngs of people surged in the corridors leading to the south wing of the capitol, and the galleries of the House were crowded with spectators. Early in the morning the impending denouement in the case of Secretary Belknap began to be bruited about the hotels, and by high noon, when Congress assembled, these stories had been confirmed. Not more than half a dozen members of Congress knew the real nature of the developments which had been made during the past two days, and as these gentlemen began to arrive at the capitol and the fact became known that they were in possession of the awful secret they were besieged at every turn by their fellow-members and by excited correspondents.

Finally, about half-past four, as expectation was working up to fever point, the members of the committee on expenditures in the war department, (three Democrats and two Republicans,) with Mr. Clymer, of Pa., chairman, at the head, who had been in close session all day, came into the Hall of the House and took their seats. Mr. Wood, N. Y., was making a speech at the time, but he gracefully gave way at the request of Mr. Clymer, who proceeded, amidst breathless silence, to read one of the most startling statements ever presented to that body. The report embraced the damning testimony of Secretary Belknap's disgrace, with a resolution for his impeachment "for high crimes and misdemeanors." After a few remarks, made under considerable emotion, Mr. Clymer called the previous question.

This movement was so sudden that the Republicans were obliged to act without consultation. They did not dare to oppose the impeachment openly, and yet they wanted time to invent pretexts for dilatory action. Hiar sprang to his feet and protested. Kasson, of Iowa, followed. But Mr. Clymer declared that he intended to divide the hour to which he was entitled equally among his two Democratic and two Republican colleagues, and the call for the previous question was sustained. Robbins then expressed in simple, manly terms his conviction of the duty of the House in the premises and asserted that the attempt of the Secretary to escape by resignation was unavailing. Both he and Danforth asserted their firm belief in the Secretary's guilt and appealed to their Republican friends to make his impeachment unanimous. Blackburn, of Kentucky, made the telling speech of the day in answer to Hiar, who had made a constitutional argument against impeachment in the time granted him by Mr. Bass. He cited English and American precedents, and poured forth a strong and eloquent appeal to the manhood of the House for the vindication of the national honor. What King James could not do for Bacon in the way of shielding him from Parliament Grant could not do for his Minister as against Congress, and with a bitter sneer he turned against the President his phrase, "let no guilty man escape." Kasson, of Iowa, made a pitiful and lame quasi defense of Belknap, and appealed to the House to refer the matter to the judiciary committee, but when the question of ordering the previous question was put there were but two or three faint noes, and on ordering the main question there was not one solitary nay heard.

The Speaker announced at once the appointment of Clymer, Blackburn, Robbins, Bass and Danford as managers of the impeachment, and the House adjourned.

THE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY OF MARSH.

Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876.—The committee met at 10.30 A. M., present Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins. Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses ordered to be subpoened by the committee, being present, was duly sworn according to law.

Mr. Caleb P. Marsh sworn: In the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch and, on our return to New York, Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit, some three or four weeks, and, I suppose, in consequence of our kindness to her, she felt under some obligation, for she asked me one day, in the course of conversation, why I did not apply for a post tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were and was told that they were, many of them, very lucrative offices or posts in the gift of the secretary of war, and that if I wanted one she would ask the secretary for one for me.

Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and, besides, that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, &c.

Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over; I did so. She then told me that the post tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the secretary of war to give it to me. At all events, I called upon the secretary, and, as near as I can remember, made application for this post on a regular printed form. The secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper recommendatory papers, and this I said I would do.

Either Mrs. Belknap or the secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for the purchase, if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the secretary of war, had promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence.

Mr. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon $15,000 per year. Mr. Evans and myself went to New York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted. During our trip, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, and that he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced, by agreement, to $12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance.

FIRST PAYMENT.

When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one-half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either, I presume, by certificate of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after this I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part, perhaps, from what followed as to the details of the conversation:—I went upstairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bowers to see the baby. I said to her, this child will have money coming to it before a great while. She said yes. The mother gave the child to me and told me that the money coming from you she must take and keep for it. I said all right, and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for I knew the father knew nothing of any money transaction between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bowers that if I sent the money to the father, that it belonged to her, and that she would get it anyhow.

GENERAL BELKNAP PAID.

I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently with her or him, for when the next payment came due and was paid I sent half thereof to the secretary of war, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same.

A REDUCTION.

About, I should say, one and a half or two years after the commencement of these payments I reduced the amount to $6,000 per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Mr. Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort caused by the exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case and as complete as I can remember the occurrences of so many years ago.

HOW THE MONEY WAS PAID.

The money was sent according to the instructions of the secretary of war, sometimes in bank notes by Adams Express. I think on one or more occasions by certificate of deposit on the National Bank of America, New York. Sometimes I have paid him in New York in person, except the first payment in the fall of 1870, and the last in December, 1872. All were to be made to the secretary in the modes I have stated, unless, perhaps, upon one or two occasions at his instance, I bought a government bond with the money in his hands arising from the contract with Evans, which I either sent or handed to him. I paid to him and his wife in all about $20,000.

THE GENERAL NOT AFRAID.

I came direct to Washington on the 21st ult., went to General Belknap's house, showed him the subpoena, and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the committee what I knew about our transactions together. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or would implicate him or give him trouble. He said he thought not, and advised me to stay and meet the committee.

WHAT MRS. BELKNAP WANTED WITNESS TO SAY.

During that evening my conversation was chiefly with his wife, he being present part of the time, and, understanding the general tenor of our conversation, she suggested I should make a statement which would satisfy the committee and exculpate the secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee and represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent the secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with him as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the secretary for her. I dined there, and spent the evening and staid all night, retiring about 12 o'clock.

The evening was devoted to discussing this matter. I told her that the statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would I could not make it. At the same time I was so wrought up, and had such anxiety, she pressing and pressing me about it, and having slept little since the receipt of the subpoena, and sympathizing with their condition, I did not give them a positive answer that night. I went to bed at 12 o'clock, and I do not suppose I slept a wink. They said they would breakfast about 9 o'clock.

AFTER FORTY WINKS.

I came down about 8 o'clock and met the secretary alone. I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country for I would not perjure myself for any one; that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself. He replied he did not wish me to do that, that we could fix up some other way. I said, I think I had better

LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

The secretary said I would ruin him if I left. I said, if I go before the committee I will surely ruin you, for I will tell the truth. He was greatly excited. When I came down stairs to leave he followed and asked me into the parlor, and said "I want to make a last appeal." He said if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left and took the limited express for New York.

On reaching home I consulted my attorney, asking him if the committee could reach him by subpoena if I left the country. I stated the case to him. Mr. Bartlett, No. 120 Broadway, Equitable building, was my attorney. He asked if I was subpoenaed. I told him I had a telegraph dispatch calling me to Washington. He said that if a subpoena had been duly served they could give me considerable trouble, but that on a telegraphic message they could not reach me if I was out of the country.

At midnight (Friday night) I was roused up and had the subpoena of the committee served on me. Saturday morning about 8 o'clock Dr. Tomlinson again appeared. He said he had been to Washington. He wanted to know the first thing if I had been subpoenaed. I told him I had. He began talking the whole thing over again, still wanting me to say before the committee what was suggested at the secretary's.

WORK OF EXPERTS.

I said: "Dr. Tomlinson, I have thought of this thing so much it has nearly made me crazy. I am not going to talk about it any more. We will go down to my lawyer and consult him about it, my object being to have a lawyer to tell him how ridiculous the story he wanted me to tell would appear before the committee. We went down and called on Mr. Bartlett, and I told him the whole truth in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson. Bartlett said I could not manufacture any story if I wanted, and must not if I could.

Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that if I could swear that General Belknap knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister (Mrs. Belknap, deceased), and if I could swear that at the same time I was at her funeral I made an arrangement with Mrs. Bowers, the present Mrs. Belknap, by which I was to send her all the money through the secretary, that the whole thing could be settled. I replied I cannot state it, for it is not true, my impression then being that, at the funeral, I had said something about the matter to General Belknap. Dr. Tomlinson said if you cannot swear to that you had better leave the country.

That Saturday evening I got a telegraphic dispatch from Mrs. B. which said, "Come to Washington to-night. It is necessary." I received it in the evening, and next morning (Sunday) I received a despatch from Dr. Tomlinson, "I hope your wife is better," which according to our agreement, meant "Come to Washington." In the afternoon I got a second despatch from Dr. Tomlinson, as follows:—"Come without fail. Answer." I answered, "I shall come to-night without fail." I was very glad not to have to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would do no good. I reached Washington yesterday morning at 6.30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me.

Shortly before 2 P. M., yesterday I came to the capitol to meet the committee, and Dr. Tomlinson found me in the corridor near the committee room door. He said, you are going before the committee, and I want you to remember that there was no arrangement with you and the secretary of war at the time of the funeral, and that the money you always paid to General Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap and by her direction. I told him I was going before the committee, and would tell the whole story as well as I could recollect it. I said I had thought of leaving the country, but was overruled, and that now I shall tell the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He said, I don't want you to tell my lies, I only want you to tell the truth, and that is the truth. I said the truth I shall certainly tell, and if it does not hurt Gen. Belknap no one will be more rejoiced than myself.

I entered the committee room at about two o'clock, yesterday, and without being sworn, I made a statement to certain members of the committee of the facts of the case, more briefly but substantially as I have now answered in reply to your chief interrogations. When I retired to the hotel yesterday afternoon, Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room at the Arlington to see me. He asked how I got along before the committee. I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and that at the request of the gentlemen present, I was going to reduce it to writing and appear before the committee to-day at 10 o'clock with it. He wanted to know how I stated the fact that all these payments to the secretary had been made in consequence of the original agreement made with Mr. Belknap. I said I had stated the facts as they were.

IMPEACHMENT IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The galleries of the Senate chamber were filled this morning before the hour of meeting, in anticipation of proceedings in regard to the impeachment of the late Secretary Belknap.

At 12.55, Mr. Green Adams, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared in the Senate with the resolution passed by that body yesterday in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and notified the Senate of the appointment of a committee to impeach him at the bar of the Senate. When the chief clerk of the House announced his message there was great commotion in the galleries and intense anxiety manifested to hear every word upon the subject. The message having been delivered, in a few minutes the committee, Messrs. Clymer (Pa.), Robbins (N. C.), Blackburn (Ky.), Bass (N. Y.) Danforth (Ohio), having been recognized by Mr. Ferry, President pro tempore of the Senate, advanced to the space in front of the presiding officer, arm in arm. Mr. Clymer said:

"Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives we appear before you and, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate shall take order for the appearance of said William W. Belknap to answer to said impeachment."

Mr. Ferry, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The Senate will take order in the premises."

The committee then retired, and the Senate referred the matter to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Edmunds (Vt.), Conkling (N. Y.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Tharman (Ohio) and Stevenson (Ky).

A SHOCKING accident occurred Monday night on the Harper's Ferry and Valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at the bridge over what is called the Narrow Passage, three miles south of Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Va. The accident was caused by the giving way of a bridge while a passenger and freight train was passing over it. The train was precipitated into the abyss below, a distance of 114 feet. Eleven passengers and employees of the company were killed and a number of others injured.

THINK of the General of the Union Army, elevated by the war into the Presidency, keeping in his Cabinet a man who lined his pockets by corrupt bargains for erecting tombstones to the dead soldiers, many of whom lie in unnamed graves! These men shed their blood to save the Union, not to afford occasion for peculation under the pretence of honoring their remains.

Local Matters.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES

COL. WIESTING is improving the Mont Alto Picnic grounds.

THE Supreme Court of California has decided mortgages not taxable.

THE York Daily appears in new type. It looks well, and is always spicy.

THE pick and shovel will soon be at work on the railroad from Red Hill to East Berlin.

Two manufacturers at Abbottstown, this county, recently sold 200,000 cigars to a Baltimore house.

GOOD LAYERS.—Mr. Solomon Powers, in this place, got 501 eggs from 26 hens during the month of February.

THE Commissioners of Cumberland county have appointed Jesse P. Ziegler Clerk, in place of John B. Floyd, resigned.

LARGE EGG.—Master Isaac H. Hott, of Franklin township, hands us a chicken egg measuring 6½ by 8 inches in circumference.

TUMOR REMOVED.—On Monday last Dr. Tate removed a fibro polypus from the nose of Mr. George Gingell, giving him much relief.

ON the night of the 26th the smoke house of Enoch LeFevre, of Littlestown, was entered by thieves, and about 100 pounds of meat stolen.

THE WEATHER.—The variable weather of the last two weeks has been very injurious to the growing wheat, especially in low grounds.

SOME one broke into the meat store of Arthur Willard near this office on Saturday night; but hearing Mr. W. returning home made off without any plunder.

THE Patriot says that the Harrisburg and Potomac railroad company will have the cars running from Baruitz's Mill to White Hill station before the 1st of August.

A REUNION of the P. G. S. of A. at Arendtsville, this county, took place on the evening of the 29th ult. About fifteen members of the Camp at Gettysburg attended.

CLOVERSEED.—It is estimated, by those able to judge, that last year's crop of cloverseed in this county amounted to over $50,000—and it was a poor year for cloverseed at that.

AN old Spanish 6¼ cent piece, dated 1776, clear and well preserved, came into our possession about a year ago. The Centennial Exhibition will doubtless have scores of "flips."

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county has elected B. K. Goodyear Senatorial and J. W. Wetzel and Samuel Houston Representative Delegates to the State Convention.

THE College Lutheran Church was rededicated on Sunday morning, Dr. Valentine preaching the sermon to a large audience. The exercises were of an unusually interesting character.

HORSE CARDS AND HORSE BILLS, of all sizes, styles and colors, printed in the COMPILER office. We have several new cuts, and expect to turn out the handsomest kind of work. Prices low.

ATTEMPTS to fire Carlisle in three places were made on Saturday night. The stable of David H. Gill, on Locust alley, was destroyed, but the other two were discovered in time to prevent much damage.

WE see in the Harrisburg Patriot an interesting communication in regard to the proposed Railroad from the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad to East Berlin, in this county. It will appear in our next.

WE make no excuse for devoting so much space to the late revelations of rottenness in Grant's cabinet. An honest public wants to see all about the exposure, no matter what else must be excluded.

THE Harrisburg Patriot says that there is a new swindle on farmers. Procuring a description of a horse or other animal that the farmer has recently bought the scoundrels prove ownership and then offer to sell cheap.

THE many friends of John F. Kelly, Esq., of Straban township, will regret to learn that he is suffering from paralysis, the result of an apoplectic attack on Thursday. Information on Monday reported him much better, but still unable to speak.

THE spelling match between Flatbush and Mt. Vernon came off on the 24th ult. At the close of the first trial which lasted two hours the decision was Flatbush 26, Mt. Vernon 21. At the close of the second contest the decision was in favor of Mt. Vernon, the score being Mt. Vernon 4; Flatbush 0.

LARGE EELS.—We learn that Mr. David Naill, son of Mr. W. M. Naill, at Sam's creek, made a big haul of eels on Tuesday night last. Three of the number weighed 16 pounds; the largest weighing 7 pounds and measuring three feet two inches in length, and ten inches in circumference.—Liberty Banner.

THE case growing out of the costs in the Pfizer suit was heard in Court on Tuesday. The recognizance was remitted, relieving the bail, and the Attorney for the Commonwealth and the County Commissioners agreed to make a case stated as to whether the county shall pay the costs or not, to be argued at April term.

AMONG the appointments by the Governor of Maryland for Frederick county we are glad to notice that of James A. Elder as Register for Emmitsburg district. Among the Justices of the Peace appointed for the county are Michael C. Adelsberger, Henry Stokes, James Kunauff, Wm. S. McPherson, Calvin L. Firor, H. J. Krise.

ELECTION.—The Gettysburg Gas Company, on Monday evening, unanimously elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. G. Fahnestock; Manager, M. Eichelberger, H. D. Wattles, A. D. Buehler, W. A. Duncan, H. J. Stable and H. S. Tool. The Company declares 5 per cent. semi-annually, and is in good condition.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night, the 26th ult., whilst Mr. George Baker, of Hampton, was on his way to visit a sick relative, the horse he rode blundered and fell, throwing Mr. B. on the hard turnpike, his head striking first. He was picked up for dead, and taken to Mr. Benjamin Chronister's; but presently signs of life returned, and in a few days he fully recovered.

THE Sabbath School Convention of the Southwestern District of Adams county will meet in the Lutheran church of Fairfield on Friday evening, Saturday morning, afternoon and evening, March 17th and 18th. Friends of the Sabbath School cause are earnestly requested to attend. Delegates and superintendents will please report to A. C. Musselman or G. W. Wertz, committee on entertainment.

THE Cincinnati Light Guard have determined to march from that city to Philadelphia, during the Centennial, to start about the first of May and return the first of July. The route eastward will be through Dayton, Springfield, Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling, Uniontown, Somerset, Bedford, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, York, Lancaster and Westchester, the entire distance being about 565 miles. They will have two army wagons, teamsters, cooks, provisions and camp equipage. The men will wear fatigue uniforms, the dress uniforms being carried in the wagons; carry their guns, light knapsacks, packed with one change of clothing, overcoat, rubber and woolen blankets, &c.

ARRESTED.—Officers Rouzer and Myers, on Tuesday, arrested Leighton Beamer and Daniel Lauver, Jr., of Menallen township, under charges for stealing a clock from a school house, a pair of check lines, breast chain, &c., from J. D. Krouse, log chain, lock chain, &c., from Jesse Crum, an axe from George Bittinger, brace and bits, horse shoes, &c., from E. Hamilton, two bushels of cloverseed, log chain, &c., from George Schlosser, forks, chains, &c., from Jameson Myers, and two and three horse trees, &c., from Jacob W. Schlosser. The families of Beamer and Lauver occupy the same house, in the mountain, and the articles mentioned were found in either the house or barn, stowed away at different places. The arrested parties are now in jail to await trial.

COURT, on Tuesday, appointed Jacob A. March, Jacob Hartman and Moses M. Neely viewers on a proposed public road in Menallen and Butler townships, commencing at lands of John Bender and F. A. Asper, and terminating at Bender's church.

A. F. White, David Rhodes, Jr., and Thomas A. Ferguson were appointed viewers on a road in Freedom township.

H. J. Stable Nicholas Codori, John H. McClellan, J. J. Kerr, D. H. Klingel, W. J. Martin and H. J. Brinkerhoff were appointed viewers to assess damages and contributions on account of the extension of Chambersburg street, in this borough.

On petition of citizens, William Paxton was appointed a Supervisor in Highland township.

SALES.—Michael Beck recently sold his farm of 62½ acres, in Tyrone township, to Daniel Delap, at $1,500 each.

On Saturday week the Assignees of John B. Hoffman sold the following: Farm and mill in Menallen township to F. A. Asper at $7,025, twenty acres of farm land to Mrs. C. A. Hoffman at $2,220, nine acres and twenty-eight perches to N. G. Wilson at $1,150, house and lot in Benderesville to Geo. W. Tipton at $700, house and two lots to H. B

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills concocted of crude, coarse and bulky ingredient are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or Multum in Parvo Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Kensburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them that I am using. I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Manchester, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them and will sell two pill vials, as those who have used them like them much better than large pills."

BAYONE VARICATOR.—The worth of any invention which obviates or mitigates the loss of one of the natural senses cannot be overrated by dollars and cents. Of this character are the "Diamond Spectacles" which are scientifically made from the best possible material. Every pair has the trade mark, a small diamond.

For sale in Gettysburg by A. R. Fesler. tf

MALAGA GRAPES, Bananas, Orange, Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, & c., fresh and nice, at Wagner & Son's. dec19-tf

SEEDS.—A large and fine assortment of Flower and Garden Seeds at Baker's Drug and Book Store. Call and get pamphlet, free, containing full instructions for the cultivation of flower and garden seeds. jy

CORNELIUS and Stanchions at Eckert's, Mart.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. March 9, '76.

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration accounts herein named will be presented and offered for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of MARCH, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

1. First and final account of Frederick Diehl, Admin. statutorum of the estate of James Linn, deceased.

2. The first and final account of Wm. McClean, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Agnew, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Wm. McClean, Administrator c. t. a. of the estate of David Agnew, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased.

4. The second account of Wm. E. Gross, Executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Bucher, late of Germany township, deceased.

5. The account of James Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Thompson, late of Cumberland township, deceased.

6. The first account of Aberdam H. Miller, Executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Sadler, late of Huntingdon township, deceased.

7. The first and final account of John Wanley, Administrator of the estate of John Warner, late of Mountjoy township, deceased.

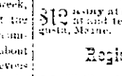
8. The first and final account of Wm. McClean, Executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Bucher, late of Germany township, deceased.

9. The first and final account of Wm. McClean, Executor of the last will and testament of Hannah M. Mecleon, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased.

10. The first and final account of Wm. McClean, Administrator with the will annexed of Hugh Scott, deceased.

NATHANIEL MILLER,
March 2, 1876. 4w Register.

Oak Hill Foundry and Machine Shop.



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has continued to engage in manufacturing, at his Foundry and Machine shop, two miles west of York Springs, Adams county, Ploughs of different patterns. Among them is the **Oak Hill Foundry Plough**, cast, for two and three horses, which I think will be in general use and gives entire satisfaction wherever used. Also a Plough of the same name and style, but a lighter draft. **Also the Improved Redford or Bloody Run Plough**, cast, for two and three horses. Also a **Cast Wrought and Steel Mould Board Plough**. The horses are constructed and are manufacturing for **Oak Hill Foundry Plough, Harrow and Harrow Plough**, for two and three horses, which is the most durable plough in the market, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be vastly superior to any other Plough in the market for easy draft and thorough cutting. These Ploughs are made of the best material, and in the best workmanship. The mould boards are made of cast iron, and will not rust or corrode if housed, and are good sellers. All plows warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. Prices as low as possible. For further information address

SPURGEON BEITMAN,
New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Oak Hill Home, Best Kitchen and Buffalo Are Not Put Up in Any Other Manner, and are for sale by all first-class stoves and hardware dealers in the country. Feb. 4, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE account of Jacob C. Sheely and Benjamin R. Weaver, Committee of Barbara Sheely, late of Mountjoy township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be presented to said Court on TUESDAY, the 28th day of MARCH, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when cause can be shown to the contrary.

THOMAS G. NELLY,
Feb. 25, 1876. 4t Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

THE fourth account of SAMUEL BOWMAN, Committee of JOHN GRINER, of Franklin township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be presented to said Court on TUESDAY, the 28th day of MARCH, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when cause can be shown to the contrary.

THOMAS G. NELLY,
Feb. 25, 1876. 4t Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

THE third and final account of ISAAC MYERS, Committee of ANNA HARTMAN, late of Franklin township, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be presented to said Court on TUESDAY, the 28th day of MARCH, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when cause can be shown to the contrary.

THOMAS G. NELLY,
Feb. 25, 1876. 4t Prothonotary.

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN BREAMS ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Breams, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CONRAD BREAM,
March 3, 1876. 6t Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

HENRY EICHELBERGER ESTATE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Henry Eichelberger, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE EICHELBERGER,
Feb. 24, 1876. 6t Executrix.

Executors' Notice.

JACOB SLAGLE'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Slagle, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountjoy township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB G. SLAGLE,
MICHAEL C. SLAGLE,
Feb. 10, 1876. 6t Executors.

Executors' Notice.

JOHN BUSHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Bushman, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE A. BUSHMAN,
DANIEL TREWITZER,
Feb. 10, 1876. 6t Executors.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISAAC SHEELY and WIFE, of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa., by a deed of voluntary assignment, have conveyed all their estate to the undersigned, residing in the same township, for the benefit of creditors. And all the Assignee purposes to convert the property and settling its affairs as speedily as possible, wherein the interests of the creditors, he will be ready to hand to their claims at once, and those who are indebted to said Isaac Sheely to make payment immediately.

A. H. FAHR,
Feb. 24, 1876. 6t Assignee.

PEACH TREES.

I AM offering for spring planting a large lot of PEACH TREES, composed of the best varieties known. Every variety warranted true to name. Particular attention given to selecting varieties that will ripen in succession, so as to embrace the whole peach season.

LEVI M. PLANK,
Three miles south of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road.
Feb. 17, 1876. 8w

Gettysburg Compiler.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Democratic County Committee will meet at the Globe Inn, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 11th of March*, 1876, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., to elect Delegates to the Democratic State Convention. A full attendance is urged.

ISAAC HERBERT, Chairman.
March 2, 1876. 4t

The following persons compose the Committee:

Hon. ISAAC HERBERT, Chairman.
Butler tp., Martin H. Thomas, Michael Hoffman.
Berwick tp., Samuel Naugle, Aloysius Garber.
Tyrone tp., Joseph Barkey, Samuel G. Sneeringer.
Cumberland, John F. Sharetts, H. D. Bream.
Franklin, W. Anderson Raffensperger, Henry L. Bream.
Freedom tp., Daniel E. Klingel, Michael McFadden.
Gettysburg, H. J. Stable, W. A. Duncan, A. W. Flemming, J. Jeff. Myers.
Germany, Wm. Rittase, Ephraim Meardey.
Hamiltonban, J. Upton Neely, George Lowery.
Hamilton, Dr. F. C. Wolf, Frank Wolfe.
Highland, Emanuel Trostle, S. S. W. Hammers.
Huntington, J. E. Miller, J. A. Sawyers.
Latimore, Joel Grist, Michael Sanbaugh.
Liberty, F. C. Nintel, G. P. Topper.
Littlestown bor., Sylvester Harner, Geo. B. Yantis.
Menallen, Wm. A. Martin, W. E. Naylor.
Mountpleasant, N. Heltzel, J. E. Smith.
Mountjoy, James Beaver, Benjamin Fissel.
New Oxford, Jacob Heltzel, Geo. S. Zouck.
Oxford tp., Solomon Brown, Frank Sneeringer.
Reading, Jere. Slaybaugh, Daniel H. Meyers.
Straban, John F. McIlvaine, David L. Plank.
Tyrone, Conrad Bream, Thomas Ebrehart.
Union, Jacob Harnish, Jacob Ditzler, York Springs, John W. Bay, A. F. Speelman.

PUBLIC SALES.

All Sales advertised in the COMPILER are noticed in the local department, as follows, without extra charge. A good sale will be insured by giving it publicity in the columns of the widely circulated paper, and the showy illustrated handbills printed at this office. A few dollars invested in this way will better a sale ten or twenty times the amount traveled. Terms easy.

Dates—We have just printed a new lot of Bonds of Common form, as well as for Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c., on the best of paper, with large and clear type, and ruled all through. They cannot fail to please all who may use them.

See the advertisement of

GEORGE ARNOLD

for cheap Real Estate in Adams co., Pa., Choice Lands in Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska; also for cheap clothing. May 28, tf.

Spot, Gents, and examine W. T. King's stock of Goods for Spring and Summer. He is now offering the cheapest and most stylish Goods to be seen in the town. Gents and Boys can find anything for clothing in their line they may want. April 9, tf

PRIME and serviceable—the Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for gentlemen and ladies, at Eckert's. Mar. 26, tf

Spring Overcoats—Black School Orders, with suits, neatly printed and well lined for sale at the COMPILER office—with a general line of blanks.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Dr. C. W. Benson, a Practicing Physician, at 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous disease,) has discovered that extract of celery and chamomile combined, in certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. Pills in a strength in weight about one grain, and sufferers all over the world are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pill, at 50 cents per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore—Episcopal Methodist.

These Pills can be ordered through any Druggist, or sent postage free. Oct. 25, 3m

POSITIVELY THE BEST.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised or sold by any person or under any name whatever—for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of a Consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one-half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drugs. Physicians all over the country endorse it as the most efficacious medicine known for all disorders of the throat and lungs. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. Be sure to obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Trial size, 10 cents. For sale by J. M. Huber, Gettysburg. Nov. 18, 1875. 1y

MARKET REPORTS.

GETTYSBURG.	
Flour	5 25
Rye Flour	4 00
Red Wheat	1 25
Corn	45
Rye	76
Oats	30
Hay	14 00
Flaxseed	1 70
Timothy-seed	2 00
Clover-seed	8 00
Buckwheat	55
Pork	8 00

BALTIMORE.	
Flour	5 75@6 87½
Wheat	1 37@1 40
Rye	80@81
Corn	52@62
Oats	42@45
Hogs ½ hund., dead	8 25@6 00
Beef Cattle ½ hund., live	4 00@6 75
Hay	20 00@21 00

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., at the Reformed parsonage in Littlestown, by Rev. J. A. Helbert, Mr. GEO. W. SCHWARTZ, of Cashtown, to Miss H. E. LOHR, of Seven Stars.

On the same day, in the Reformed church, Gettysburg, Md., by the same, A. K. Crouse, Mr. LEWIS E. KRISE, of Adams county, to Miss KATE HORE, of Gettysburg.

On the 14th ult., at the parsonage, by Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. AMOS FUNT to Miss MARY J. CRIST, both of Hunterstown.

On the 16th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. ANDREW HARNER, to Miss ADA SHOWERS, both of Huntersville.

On the 16th ult., at the residence of Mr. B. Long, in Mount Pleasant, by the same, Mr. EDWARD WILTY, late of Germany township, to Miss LOU WILSON, all of Mount Pleasant.

On the 24th ult., in Abbottstown, by Rev. M. Snyder, Mr. EMANUEL ZEITZ to Miss ELIZABETH JACOBS, both of Hunterstown.

DIED.

On the 7th of February, 1876, Mrs. MARY WILSON, late of Reading township, aged 75 years 1 month and 4 days.

On the 27th of February, 1876, Mr. JOHN BAKER, of Reading township, aged 75 years 1 month and 12 days.

On the 24th ult., Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Mount Pleasant township, aged 55 years.

On the 16th inst., near Mt. St. Mary's College, Md., of apoplexy, Mr. JOHN KANN, formerly of Gettysburg, aged 71 years and 11 days. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and breathed his last about 2 o'clock next morning. The remains were interred at the Catholic church Thursday.

On Sunday last, in Butler township, Mr. JOHN WISLER, aged 83 years 4 months and 2 days.

On Thursday last, in Fairfield, Mrs. MARGIE MARTIN, aged about 50 years.

On Saturday last, in Washington, D. C., Mr. JAMES M. WITHEROW, printer, formerly of Gettysburg, aged 45 years.

On the 23d of January, 1876, PAUL JOHN DE SAUZE, aged 1 year and 1 months; FRANCIS ALBERT, aged 3 years and 3 months; and ADA MARIA THERESA, aged 8 years and 3 months, children of Louis De L. and Amelia Kelly Gerding, Balto. City.

On the 5th ult., in Reading township, Mr. GABRIEL SMITH, formerly a resident of Germany township, aged 76 years 7 months and 25 days.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jacob J. C. Demminger, York, THERESA TRAUTMAN, aged 86 years, 9 months and 28 days.

ORPHAN BOYS.

THREE fine school going boys, I want to send during the coming season—Mingo days at Edward Shriver's, on the 3 domestic long taught by Wm. Wolf's and Mr. Cash, 2 in New Salem; and Franklin and Sundays at the Dissemblers, near Arendtsville. Four dollars insurance.

DAVID G. MINTER.
March 3, 1876. 10w

LOST.

LOST, between Hunterstown and Conlin's Mills, March 7th, a pocket-book containing about $80 in money, some sum following, also several notes in favor of Jacob Bowers as follows: $2 note, dated Jan. 1st, 1876, payable in trade or collection. My name and address is printed on the Kingsley, the finder will be well rewarded for bringing it to the First National Bank of Gettysburg or the Compiler office.

A. C. MARKLEY.
March 9, 1876.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the estate of OTIS E. SADLER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1876, when and where all persons interested in said distribution may attend if they think proper.

JOHN A. DANNER,
March 9, 1876. 3t Distributer.

Administrators' Notice.

JOHN BAKER'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Baker, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BAKER,
JOHN BAKER, Sr.,
March 9, 1876. 6t* Administrators.

VALUABLE MOUNTAIN LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, residing in Carlisle, offers for sale 164 ACRES OF LAND, situated 12 miles west of Fairfield, at the foot of the mountain. The property had 20 acres in good farm land, on which are erected a DWELLING HOUSE and Log Stable, with a never-failing spring of water near the door. The timber is in the prime of its growth. Further particulars call on or address

AARON SCISSLEMAN,
March 9, 1876. 3t* Fairfield, Pa.

TREES! TREES!

I CONTINUE to offer for season for planting, a large quantity of **PEACH TREES**, consisting of the best and most popular varieties in the market, and will sell at REDUCED PRICE. The *early* and all peaches—ripens 10 days before the early.

My varieties are true to name, and selected so as to embrace the whole peach season. Also, APRICOTS and PLUMS of the best varieties.

Having been brought up in nursing the business, I can give entire satisfaction. Give me a call, I pay no agent.

RAPHAEL SHERRY,
2 miles south of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road.
March 9, 1876. tf

Eighteenth Annual Statement

OF the affairs of the MOUNT MASSIVO MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Total Receipts $9,626 38

EXPENDITURES.

Rent and stationery	2 00
Officers' fees	20 25
Directors' per diem & mileage	188 99
" " " "	296 18
Losses by fire in Franklin county	1,000 00
" " " J. L. Eichelberger	30 00
" " " Michael Hoke	40 00
" " " R. Longstreet	102 50
" " " Amos Schlosser	252 00
" " " M. Hoke, Jr.	15 00
" " " J. Rheinhart	60 00
" " " G. W. A. Bushman	1,200 00
" " " Catharine Wilson	127 50
	3,534 42
Balance in Treasury	6,091 96
Total	9,626 38

JAMES RUSSELL, Sec'y.
March 9, 1876. 3t

S. W. STABLER, Pres't.

J. W. CRESS,

Gettysburg & Baltimore Freight Line,

Corner of Washington and North streets, (White's Warehouse,) GETTYSBURG, PA.

Carries GETTYSBURG (from Wilson's Warehouse, corner North and Washington streets, every Monday and Wednesday. Carries BALTIMORE (from Weiner's Depot, corner of North street and Jones' alley) every Tuesday and Thursday.

Cars arrive at GETTYSBURG every Wednesday and Saturday at BALTIMORE every Tuesday and Thursday morning.

Also

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND DEALER in all kinds of PRODUCE. SALT for sale at lowest prices to Dealers.

Goods Handled with Care and Delivered Promptly.

TERMS CASH.

March 9, 1876. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 20th day of MARCH, 1876, the undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale, at his residence, in Menallen township, Adams county, near the road leading from Bendersville to Fairfield, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter, the following personal property, viz:

1 Bond of MORE HORSES, one 16 years old, with colt, 1 yearling Colt, 1 Bull of Mike Cows, some will be fresh by time of sale, 5 Heifers, 2 years old, some bred, with calf, 6 Head of Young Cattle, 1 also Bull, one year old, 5 head of sheep, 2 brood sows with pigs, 1 fine shoat, 1 Pittsburgh wagon, 1 narrow-tired three-horse wagon, one nearly new, 1 small English wagon bed, 2 sets of wood ladders, 1 Kline dropper and mower, 1 set of harness, 1 set of single gears, 1 grain drill, 1 sleigh, 1 winnowing mill, some new, 2 ploughs, 2 harrows, 2 single shovel ploughs, 2 double shovel ploughs, 2 corn forks, 2 sets of breechbands, 2 sets of upper gears, 1 set good as new, 1 set of plough gears, 3 log chains, 2 fifty-tooth harrows, half-new and half old, 2 sets of hay ladders, 1 dung fork, 2 hoes, 1 set of blacksmith tools, 1 set of wagon scales, 1 set of blacksmith bellows, 1 set of wagon boxes, 1 set of bolsters, 1 set of hangers, 1 set of hammers, 1 set of wagon jacks, 1 set of grain cradles, 1 set of mowing scythes, clover-seed cradle, grain cradle, mattock, shovels, cow-chain, digging irons, 1 set of hay forks, rakes and forks, axes and other farm articles. Also, 1 cooking stove and fixtures, 1 tin-plate stove and fixtures, 1 table, 1 cupboard, 1 table, 1 coffee mill, 1 copper kettle, iron kettle, crocks, buckets, tubs, barrels, lumping machine, 1 set of scales, 1 set of weights, 1 set of potato ladders, 1 set of bridles, most of them new, 6 halters and chains, plough gears and clevises, saw chain, 1 set of harness, 3 blind bridles, most of them new, 6 collars and chains, plough gears and clevises, saw chain, 1 set of harness, 3 blind bridles, most of them new, 6 collars and chains, 1 lot of bridles and halters, 1 set of harness, 1 set of single gears, 1 set of lines, 1 set of hammers, 1 set of wagon jacks, 1 set of grain cradles, 1 set of double shovel ploughs, 1 set of double spring shovel ploughs, 1 set of double spring shovel ploughs, corn fork, 2 single shovel ploughs, corn fork, 2 single shovel ploughs, corn fork, 1 set of harrows, 1 set of bolsters, 1 set of hangers, 1 set of hammers, 1 set of wagon jacks, 1 set of grain cradles, 1 set of double shovel ploughs, 1 set of double spring shovel ploughs, 1 set of double spring

Gettysburg Compiler.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

FARM AND GARDEN.

EXPERIMENTS IN FERTILIZERS.

Encouraged by the reports of farmers in Cayuga county, made to the *Country Gentleman* in 1874, and by the result of a single experiment made by myself in the same year, I used superphosphate quite largely in 1875 upon a variety of crops and soils. On one field of oats, containing three and one-fourth acres, I drilled it in with the seed 150 pounds to the acre, leaving one-half acre without fertilizer. The result in this case was most remarkable. The field was visited, just before the oats were cut, by nearly all my neighbors. Mr. J. Ever ingham, and Mr. B. B. Conable, President of the Wyoming County Farmers' Club, (to which this report was first made), at my request selected strips of average yield from the fertilized and unfertilized portions. The grain on the spots selected by them was cut and bound, each by itself, and after being thoroughly dried in the house, was shelled and weighed. The product of these two spaces, each 4 square feet, I have preserved in bottles for inspection. That from the fertilized portion weighs 1⅞ oz., or at the rate of 101 bushels per acre; that from the other portion, 1½ oz., at the rate of 20½ bushels per acre. Relative yield 4 to 1. Mr. Conable remarked that the part in the centre of the field where no superphosphate was used, was looking as though a hot iron had been set upon it. In height it averaged about two feet, the best not exceeding thirty inches, while the rest stood uniformly over four feet high.

To potatoes and corn I applied two ounces of superphosphate per hill, scattered it around (not on) the seed. In several places I left strips of four rows without fertilizer. The effect was manifest all through the season. At harvest time I dug in several parts of the potato field, twelve fertilized hills and twelve adjacent unfertilized ones. The average yield of the twelve fertilized thus obtained was 47 pounds, or at the rate of 237 bushels per acre, the hills being 3½ feet each way. The average of twelve unfertilized hills was 29½ pounds, or 135 bushels per acre. In like manner I found the average weight of the corn in the ear from twelve fertilized hills to be 28½ pounds; from twelve hills not fertilized 12 pounds.

I do not claim, from the showing of these experiments with the Buffalo super-phosphate, nor from equally satisfactory ones made by my neighbors, Mr. J. Everingham, Mr. E. S. Hillman, Mr. B. D. McIntyre and others, that every trial of the commercial fertilizers will prove a success. With a liberal use of barn yard manure the farmer does not always obtain a paying crop, and yet no one discards it. There are not many persons who have not at some time suffered from the injudicious use of wholesome food, yet no one on that account fails to take his regular allowance. That there is profit to the farmer in the use of a well-made superphosphate is a fact too well established to admit of intelligent question. Every farmer should determine for himself by investigation and experiment, what brand to use, and how to use it.

C. H. DANN.

Wyoming county, N. Y.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT GATES.—Perhaps a few words on the subject of farm gates may not be out of place at this season of the year, when farmers have the most time to spend in their work-shops. (Of course it is taken for granted that every farmer has a work-shop of some kind; if he hasn't he ought to have.) A farmer friend has just been making several gates to replace some old-fashioned sets of bars that he has gotten heartily tired of opening and shutting. They are cheap, durable, and easily made. Each gate is 12 feet in length by 4 in height. Five boards 4 inches wide are used, besides battens and braces. Battens should be placed on both sides, making three thicknesses to nail through. It does not take more than 33 feet of boards, worth perhaps 66c., to make each gate. Add to that 10c. for nails and the value of one hour of your time, and you have the whole expense.

A gate of this kind will outlast a framed one costing $4, and as no hinges are used, that expense is also saved. It is held in position by means of a stake driven in the ground four or five inches from the post; not in a straight line, but a little more than the thickness of the gate toward the drive-way. It is kept a few inches from the ground by a strip, nailed to both stake and post, on which one end rests when shut, and on which it slides half its length and then swings around as on a pivot when opened.

The strip is usually placed under the second board, in a space arranged for it, by cutting away two of the battens. This strip takes the place of hinges. A gate of this kind can be made in much less time and at as little expense as a pair of bars, and is certainly much more convenient.

In the winter, when work is not pressing, such things can be attended to just as well as not; when, if they are left till fence-building time, in the spring, they are apt to be left undone.

PERCHERON AND NORMAN HORSES.—M. Simmons, of Orne, France, connected with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in that country, in a letter written to Mr. J. J. Parker, of West Chester, Pa., states that the true Percheron horse is now very scarce; that those who raise horses for sale as Percherons in the neighborhood of Chartres—the centre of the Percheron horse trade—purchase foals in Belgium, Flanders and other places, and after feeding them until old enough sell them as Percherons. But these are far from being the true race. This is but an enlarged Arab, with all the good qualities, the soundness and endurance of the original race from which he springs. His color is gray white or a silver gray. He must be kept under nearly the same condition of climate as the Percheron to do well. Being gentle he must have gentle treatment. He must be well fed. His rations are 17 pounds of straw, 22 pounds of hay, and 20 quarts of oats. These remarks, which we know to be well founded, are worthy of notice by those who are purchasing heavy, coarse boned, large footed, lymphatic and necessarily unsound dark gray horses, which are called Normans or Percherons, at high prices, with the certainty of future disappointment. Not long ago we saw an importation of several so-called Percherons, of which only two could justly claim the title, and the difference between the true and false Percherons was abundantly clear. For the improvement of our native races we must have animals of pure breeds, or we make a failure.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

GRAPE VINES.—The time will soon be here when grape vines should be attended to if a good crop is desired. We give a few hints relative to their care.

Cut out the dead bits, shorten back the long branches to five or six joints, more or less, cutting some out altogether when not needed to fill up gaps, then spread out the branches to your liking and tie with any thing convenient and your work is done.

A word about renewing and changing vines is not, perhaps, out of place here. To renew a vine that has become old and shows symptoms of decay, is simply to bend the limbs down and bury them a foot or so in the ground, keeping them there by means of stout pegs or stones. New roots will be produced, and your old vine will soon be young again, but when it is an inferior grape the better way is to change it by grafting it with the desired kind—simply done by cutting the old vine off at the ground with a saw, splitting the crown in half and inserting two grafts, one on each side. These grafts must be cut wedge shape with a sharp knife, the outer edge somewhat the thicker, in in order that the barks fit neatly together, for on this depends, to a great extent, the success of the operation. When the grafts are set cover all up with ground, leaving only the top eye of the graft out of the ground. The operation is so simple it can be done by any one, man or woman. This, like the plan of changing other fruit trees, pears and apples for instance, is much preferable to grubbing up and planting young ones, as they come into bearing in half the time it takes the young trees to bear. But one thing must be kept in mind in regard to the grafting of the grape vine, that it must always be performed before the vine begins to grow in spring, and the sooner the better now, for the grape vine sap starts early.

PRUNING TOO MUCH.—The *Gardener's Monthly* states that the evil effects of severe pruning on fruit trees are clearly recognized. All pruning, winter or summer, is an injury to vitality. Frequently the injury is so light, that the tree soon recovers, and, some other advantage being gained, pruning on the whole, may be a benefit. It is well, however, to always keep in view the principle that pruning always weakens, in order to do as little of it as possible, consistently with what we wish to accomplish. At this season we may do some good in saving the necessity for winter pruning by pinching out shoots we may not want while they are in a young and immature state. It should be a main object to make all transplanted trees not merely have leaves, but new shoots at the earliest possible moment. If growing very well they should be allowed to perfect a few fruits. Over bearing on a newly planted tree, is one of the best ways for making it stunted for years.

POTATOES A THOUSAND-FOLD.—The *London Garden* says that two American varieties, the Snowflake and Eureka, were planted, a pound each, by the gardener at Capesthorne, in presence of witnesses, and again dug in the presence of the same witnesses and several other persons. The pound of Snowflake gave 638 pounds, and the Eureka 1,022 pounds, being 61 pounds more than the greatest increase recorded in America at the great potato trial last year.

THE *Poultry World* recommends cooked meat to be given to fowls generally over raw meat, as more nutritious, and making them less quarrelsome. Fish, it says, are also good as food, and when boiled are picked clean from the bones. Scraps from the chandler's, already cooked, are said to be excellent. It is well known that dogs get quite ferocious at times from being fed on raw meat.

THE *Practical Farmer* recommends the following wash for the bodies of fruit trees: "One ounce of copperas to eight or ten gallons of water forms a good wash, and is advised for trial as a preventive against blight. One pound of bleacher's soda and one gallon of water, forms a wash that cleans off all insects, and leaves the trees with fresh, young looking, healthy bark."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "Set a tomato plant into each hill of cucumbers or melons, and you will have no trouble from the striped bugs that are so destructive to those plants. The plants can be tied to stakes, and if well pruned when large, both subjects can proceed with their fruiting without detriment to one another."

AN old farmer says of his boys: "From sixteen to twenty, they knew more than I did; at twenty-five they knew as much; at thirty, they were willing to hear what I had to say; at thirty-five, they asked my advice; and I think when they get to be forty, they will acknowledge that the old man does know something."

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD COOKING.—To cook a potato exactly right, so that it will be just done and no more, be mealy, white, perfect, requires an exercise of that talent which is a little short of genius, so one would think who eats the vegetables at ordinary tables. The same is true of onions, that odorous bulb, which is almost always served under-done; of beans, which are either burned in the baking or dried to a choking consistency. Now a hungry epicure can make a good meal off of three or four things—nicely cooked meat, perfectly prepared potatoes, a dish of ripe fruit and exemplary bread and butter. It is not variety or quantity that is so important as quality, and if those who cook could only realize this and precipitate all their powers upon the perfect preparation of only two dishes at each meat, those who feed at their hands would certainly be the gainers. It is a great deal easier, when one has already made up her mind to it, to have everything just right, than it is to let things drift, for one right thing fits into another right thing and then the whole is right. Badly cooked food is not only sheer waste in nerve and muscle, but soul power. The hungry body vainly attempts recuperation in trying to digest and assimilate food not "convenient" for it, so that what might have been accomplished had the food been right, remains undone.

A DELICIOUS pickle can be made after the following manner: One large white cabbage chopped fine in a chopping tray, two quarts of vinegar; one tablespoonful of ground cloves, the same of cinnamon, allspice, and mace, tie in a cloth and put in vinegar, with a tablespoonful of salt and half ounce of whole cloves; place the vinegar in a kettle with spice and cabbage and boil five minutes; put in a jar to cool and you have pickle fit for a king.—*Ex.*

SCOTT'S manual, rules and regulations for the United States army, is authority for the statement that one barrel of flour will, in being made into bread, absorb 99 pounds of water, 10 pounds of yeast, and 2 pounds of salt, making in all 304 pounds, which will lose 40 pounds in kneading and baking. This is at the rate of 136 pounds of bread from 100 pounds of flour.

Baltimore Advertisements.

J. HANEY,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Every Description of Human Hair Goods,
WIGS, BRAIDS, CURLS, &c.
ALSO,
Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles in Great Variety,
355 N. CHARLES STREET,
One door above Lexington, BALTIMORE, MD.
N. B.—All orders carefully attended to.
July 29, 1875. 1y

NOAH WALKER & CO.
WASHINGTON BUILDING,
Nos. 165 and 167 West Baltimore Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Large and Peremptory Sale of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
A Good Cassimere suit from $7 to $12.
We have stocked our Retail Department with a million of Mens', Boys' and Children's Suits, at prices to suit all classes of buyers.
OVERCOATS
at from $7, $9, $10 and $11 to $14.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, in large variety to select from for measure.
Full Line of Men's and Boys'
FURNISHING GOODS.
165. WEST BALTIMORE STREET. 167.
Feb. 22, 1875. 1f

J. L. SCHICK
HAS RECEIVED
THE LATEST STYLES
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS:
ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF
Notions, Portumery, &c.
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
THE LOWEST PRICES!
GIVE US A CALL.
Nov. 11, 1875. 1f

INSURANCE AGENCY
AT
NEW OXFORD.
Fire and Life
Insurances taken in Reliable Companies.
ASSESSMENTS and ANNUALS due the A. O. H. MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, (LODGES,) can be paid to
H. S. GALBRAITH,
Attorney at Law and Insurance Agent, New Oxford, Adams County, Pa.
Agency same as to Wm. Kinz, deceased.
Dec. 16, 1875. 1f

DRUGS & BOOKS
A. D. BUEHLER & CO.,
Gettysburg, Penn'a.,
KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of the purest and best
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
purchased from the most reliable houses in the cities. Also,
Books of all Kinds,
School, Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous, embracing Standard Works in Poetry, History and general English and American Literature, with a large assortment of
Plain & Fancy Stationery,
Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Pen Knives, Gold Pens, Pencils, &c., &c.
Buehler's old established Drug and Book Store, Chambersburg Street, near the Diamond.
January 27, 1874 1f

NEW GOODS!
George Arnold, Agent,
HAS just received and is now opening a large lot of
CLOTHING,
among which are,
Over Coats, Dress Coats, and Business Coats, in great variety.
PANTALOONS, VESTS, JACKETS, BLOUSES, and UNDERCLOTHING of every kind. Also
HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.;
all of which will be sold at prices to
SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and see them.
Gettysburg, Oct. 7, 1875. 1f

SPECIAL NOTICE!
WE would call the attention of the public to the fact that we have now in stock *The largest and most Complete Assortment of*
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS
That has ever been offered in the county. Our Stock has been purchased at Lowest Cash Prices, which enables us to offer
Great Bargains for Cash.
WOLFORD & HARTMAN,
York Springs, Adams County, Pa.
Nov. 11, 1875. 1f

DANIEL TRIMMER,
UNDERTAKER,
HAS recommenced the Undertaking business, at his residence, in Baltimore Street, opposite the Presbyterian parsonage, and nearly opposite the Methodist parsonage, in Gettysburg, where he will keep on hand all kinds of
Coffins and Caskets,
so that they can be had on the shortest notice. He can be found at his residence at any hour of the night or day, and will assist in laying out the Dead. No extra charge on account of distance within ten miles around Gettysburg. Charges very moderate. The more he gets the cheaper his work can be furnished.
Will attend Funerals in person. Remember the place.
Sept. 2, 1875. 1f

SAMUEL H. EICHOLTZ,
Washington St., Gettysburg Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF
WAGONS,
Buggies, Carriages, Sleighs, &c. All kinds of repairing done, including farm implements, at the lowest prices.
April 16, 1875. 1f

LEATHER & FINDINGS.
THE undersigned continues to sell SOLE LEATHER, Harness, Upper, Kip, Calf Skins, Morocco, Sheep Skins, Findings, &c., with all the FINDINGS used by Shoemakers and Saddlers, at the smallest profits.
Store at the old place, on Baltimore street nearly opposite the Post Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
April 28, 1875. 1f
H. J. BRINKERHOFF.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

STEVENS' COTTAGE ORGANS. Organs & Arion Pianos. F. M. BRUCE, 1308 Chestnut St., Phila. formerly of 18 North 7th St. 1.
Aug. 12, 1875. 1yw

First National
BANK
OF
GETTYSBURG.
PRESIDENT
GEO. THRONE.
CASHIER,
ROBERT BELL.
DIRECTORS,
JOHN WOLFORD, York Springs,
GEORGE THRONE, Franklin,
ROBERT BELL, Straban,
PETER DIEHL, New Oxford,
ALEX SPANGLER, Gettysburg,
DANIEL CULP, Gettysburg,
SAMUEL KOSER, Gettysburg.
Pays Special Deposits
ON CALL,
Without Notice,
and continues to pay the usual
Rates of Interest,
ACCORDING TO TIME
AS FOLLOWS:
6 to 12 months, 3 per cent.
12 months, 4 per cent.
and pays interest for any length of time it may be left in.
Always keeps its funds at home for the accommodation of its customers, and especially its
DEPOSITORS.
Has Correspondents in all the large Cities and all the advantages that any Bank can have in making
COLLECTIONS,
both at home and abroad. Also,
In Buying and Selling
ALL MARKETABLE
SECURITIES
AT BEST MARKET PRICES.
Buys Gold and Silver,
Coupons, &c., &c.,
and does all business pertaining to a well regulated Bank.
The business of this Bank has gradually been on the increase ever since its organization, and hopes from a judicious and economical management of its affairs to continue to merit the confidence and patronage of the people
ROBERT BELL,
CASHIER.
Gettysburg, Sept. 13, 1871. 1f

REPORT

OF the condition of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, at the close of business, December 17, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$452,088 28
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	32,530 00
Due from approved reserve agents	31,773 77
Due from other National Banks	13 82
Due from State Banks and Bankers	616 16
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	18,400 00
Current expenses and Taxes paid	304 81
Checks and other cash items	20 95
Bills of other National Banks	154 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	203 00
Legal Tender Notes	10,855 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	400 00
Total	$652,150 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,000 00
Other undivided profits	9,356 57
National Bank notes outstanding	89,998 00
Dividends unpaid	292 00
Individual deposits subject to check	20,314 30
Time certificates of deposit	132,610 32
Due to other National Banks	2,201 60
Due to State banks and bankers	37 97
Total	$652,150 88

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } COUNTY OF ADAMS, } ss.

I, ROBERT BELL, Cashier of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BELL, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1876.

A. J. COVER, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
ALEX. SPANGLER,
PETER DIEHL,
DANIEL CULP,
January 10, 1876. 1f
} Directors.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY!
Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,
GETTYSBURG, PA.,
Carpenters and Contractors,
ARE prepared to take contracts for putting up new Buildings of all kinds in town or country at reasonable rates. Having large facilities, and having constantly on hand all kinds of Building Lumber, including Ready-made
DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, DOOR AND WINDOW BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
persons intending to build will save time and money by calling at our establishment.
All our work is made out at the best materials and by experienced workmen.
We also manufacture to order all kinds of Wood Work required in building.
REASONABLE PRICES.
Orders promptly attended.
Feb. 16, 1872. 1f

Wm. N. Miller's
MARBLE WORKS,
Corner Baltimore and East Middle Sts.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Every description of work executed in the finest style of art, and at most reasonable rates.
Aug. 27, 1875. 1f

PRIME OYSTERS!
JOHN GRUEL,
CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG,
next door to Eagle Hotel,
HAS reopened his Oyster Saloon, and is prepared to supply the very
Best Oysters
the market affords, served up in all styles to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and determined to please, he invites his friends to give him a call.
Also, all kinds of Confections, Nuts, Fruits, Cakes, &c. ICE CREAM furnished to families and parties on reasonable terms.
Large Stock of Holiday Goods!
Oct. 11, 1875. 1f

NEW GOODS!
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Vestings, &c., &c.
A LARGE NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED. It embraces every variety of goods—the well in the market—
All Styles
AND
ALL PRICES.
Call and be satisfied for yourselves.
MERCHANT TAILORING
continued as heretofore. Goods bought at this store cut free of charge.
JOSEPH JACOBS,
Baltimore Corner, near the Diamond.
April 5, 1871. 1f GETTYSBURG.

GRAIN & PRODUCE!
George B. Monfort
HAS leased the Warehouse of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle street, near the Railroad, Gettysburg, where he will pay the highest market price for
WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY-SEEDS,
and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, including HAY.
He will also keep
Groceries and Fertilizers,
and sell at the smallest profits.
Give us a call before selling or buying elsewhere.
GEORGE B. MONFORT.
Aug. 12, 1875. 1f

AMERICAN
Blackboard Slating!
THE undersigned is now, and has been for many years, making the manufacturing of
BLACKBOARD SLATING
of superior quality, warranted not to crack or peel. It may be put on wood or plaster surfaces. He has supplied it to the School Houses of FRANKLIN, HUTTER, MENALLEN and TYRONE TOWNSHIPS in Adams county, and in a number of School Houses in Lancaster county, and gives satisfaction in every instance. And will it is equal to any manufactured, it is twenty-five per cent. cheaper. For further information address or apply to the undersigned, at Arendtsville, Adams county, Pa.
HOUSE PAINTING AND GRAINING, and CARRIAGE PAINTING, executed on as reasonable terms as any other house, and all work guaranteed to please.
G. L. H. GRAMBLE,
Arendtsville.
Dec. 18, 1875. 1f

PAINTING!
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to do
House & Sign Painting,
GLAZING, &c.,
WITH
GRAINING
as a specialty. He has had a long experience in the business, and most of the time in York and Lancaster, where kind class work alone satisfies. He asks a share of patronage. His prices are moderate, and manner to all to please.
Residence on "The Hill" in Baltimore street.
HENRY J. FIREY.
Gettysburg, April 8, 1871. 1f

JOHN A. LUSK,
Horse Trainer.
THE undersigned, having secured the AGRICULTURAL FAIR GROUNDS, GETTYSBURG, for the coming season, is prepared to
TAKE HORSES TO TRAIN.
The track is half a mile and unsurpassed. THE BREAKING AND TRAINING OF colts a SPECIALTY. Horses taken in Winter at moderate rates. Terms reasonable. All orders addressed to the undersigned will be promptly attended to. Refers to the Agricultural Society. Address
JOHN A. LUSK,
April 2, 1875. 1f Gettysburg, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED
Imperial Plough,
which has taken the Premium at every Agricultural Fair, when exhibited on competition; also
THE CELEBRATED LAUGHLIN
Straw and Fodder Cutter,
which also has taken Premiums against all competitors.
For sale in Gettysburg at the warerooms of
C. H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 30, 1871. 1f

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
OFFICE in Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, and will attend there the FIRST SATURDAY in every month. Also attends to writing Deeds, Wills, Agreements, &c. Post-office address, *Thaddeustown, Adams county, Pa.*
Jan. 8, 1875.

High Constable!
GEO. W. MYERS,
HAVING been elected to the office of High Constable, will attend to all business entrusted to him. Residence on West Middle street, Gettysburg a few doors below Newport's Bakery.
June 4, 1875. 1f

FOR RENT.
THE undersigned, wishing to retire from business, offers his large and well arranged WOOL FACTORY near York Springs, Adams county, for rent. Persons applying for a lease will please give good references.
L. W. HEIKES.
Oct. 14, 1875. 1f

WM. J. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries and Liquors.
ALL KINDS OF
GROCERIES,
FLOUR, BACON, LARD, NOTIONS, &c. &c.
At Reduced Prices.
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Gilbert's Brown Stout, London Pale Ale.
OUR WONDERFUL BITTERS,
manufactured from strictly pure Herbs, and are distinguished as a palatable tonic, and valuable remedy in all cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, &c.
HOTEL KEEPERS
will find it to their interest to give me a call, as I have obtained a WHOLESALE LICENSE, which enables me to sell in any quantity and to compete with city prices.
BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.
April 29, 1874. 1f

Ziegler & Holtzworth.
LIVERY, SALES & EXCHANGE
STABLES,
Washington St., Gettysburg, Pa.
THE undersigned, having entered into partnership, under the firm of Ziegler & Holtzworth, have taken the well known Livery Stables of Wm. Ziegler, and are prepared to supply the public with all style and kind of conveyances that can be found in a first-class Livery. Their stock cannot be beaten by any establishment in the town.
Parties wishing to visit the Battlefield, will find superior accommodations at this Livery, without additional charge for guides.
Give us a call!
W. T. ZIEGLER,
W. D. HOLTZWORTH.
March 8, 1872. 1f

J. KRALL & SON'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
York Springs,
ADAMS COUNTY PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
HOE-HEINS SOLID BOX
REAPER AND MOWER
WITH SELF-RAKE, ALSO
Shireman's Improved Keystone Separating Attachments,
and other Combined Threshers, SHIREMAN'S HAND AND SELF-DUMPING HORSE-RAKE, CORN PLANTERS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c. Also all kinds of REPAIRS done at short notice.
J. KRALL & SON.
June 1, 1875. 1f

PHIL J. NOEL,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Liquors,
NEW OXFORD, PA.
THE undersigned, begs to the citizens of the Fifth Ward, Gettysburg, and Adams county, Pa., offers a full line of
Groceries,
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c., with FISH, salt, soap, Brooms, Wooden Ware, Pickles, Wine &c., HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, LARD, with everything else usually found in a first class Grocery Store. He also has steps for sale.
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS,
Whiskies, Rums, &c., all prime liquors. Whether he offers good goods, he sells at the lowest possible rate, and hopes by strict attention to business and the desire to give full value for every dollar, to receive a share of the patronage of the public.
March 19, 1875. 1y PHIL J. NOEL.

THE NEW WINDOW.
INVENTED BY
E. ROTH,
NEW OXFORD,
GIVES full satisfaction to all who have examined it, and is now in use, adopted by a number of Window Sash Makers in this county. People who have seen it are pleased with it, and one after another, they have come to the conclusion that it is an improvement which should be adopted by all who intend to build a house in the country, and needs but to be seen to be appreciated.
The claim for the construction of well rooms, so that the ice, as it must be taken from them, can come out in the house, and not have to be taken out through the yard, as has been the case with them heretofore, is reasonable, and all who may wish the right of territory, can call on the undersigned.
E. ROTH.
April 2, 1875. 1y New Oxford, Pa.

LOOK HERE!
Manock & Hollebaugh,
HAVE rented Danner & Ziegler's shop, on East Middle Street, Gettysburg, and are prepared to build to order, and will keep on hand,
BUGGIES,
FALLING TOPS AND NO TOPS,
CARRIAGES, JAGGERS,
and everything else in this line—all of the best workmanship and first class material. Their low prices cannot fail to please, as a guarantee of satisfaction to the purchaser.
Blacksmithing in General
is also carried on by them, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest rates. Country produce taken in pay for work. They ask the public to give them a call.
MANOCK & HOLLEBAUGH.
B. G. COULBAUGH.
July 8, 1875. 1f

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(LATE CO. EVANS & CO.)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND EQUIPMENTS,
No. 1128 Market St., Philadelphia,
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished.
Sample, Photographs and Self-Measuring directions sent free.
Also,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
CLOTHIERS.
March 10, 1875. 1y

PATENTS
OBTAINED ON EASY TERMS BY
PARKER H. SWEET, JR., & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF
American and Foreign Patents,
FEDERAL BUILDING,
Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box 251.
Correspondence invited from persons interested in Patent matters.
Advice and consultation without charge.
Instruction Book sent free to any address.
Aug. 26, 1875. 1y

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All the classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address and see for yourselves. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
May 27, 1875. 1y

FOR RENT.
THE DWELLING on Baltimore street now the Public Square, between the one occupied by Dr. Wright and J. L. Schick's, very desirable for residence or business. Will be rented entire, or the two rooms in front building below separately.
WM. McCLEAN,
Executor of Will of Mrs. H. M. McClean.
March 19, 1875. 1f

S. R. TIPTON,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
HAS removed his shop to the north-east corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where he will be glad to have the calls of his old friends and the public generally. Everything done in the best style of the art, that will please.
April 2, 1869. 1f

GETTYSBURG
NATIONAL
BANK.
PAYS INTEREST
Chartered in the year 1814; Reorganized under the National Banking law in 1865.
Capital $145,150.
ON DEPOSITS
Total net earnings as National Bank, $247,950 21
" dividends " " $194,398 00
Extra Dividend 50 per cent, declared Jan. 1876,
$72,575 00.
Surplus and undivided profits still over
$71,000 00.
ACCORDING
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
OF
12 PER CENT.
Declared for the past Eight Years.
TO TIME,
DEPOSITS DEC. 31ST, 1874.
$272,580.48.
DEPOSITS JULY 20TH, 1875.
$340,476 63.
ON DEMAND,
All accounts strictly private and confidential.
PRESIDENT,
GEO. SWOPE.
CASHIER,
J. EMORY BAIR.
DIRECTORS:
DAVID WILLS, Gettysburg,
DAVID KESSLER, Cashtown,
Hon. WM. McSHERRY, Littlestown,
JOSHUA MORRIS, Philadelphia,
HENRY WITT, Hanover,
WM. YOUNG, Hanover,
WM. D. HUMES, New Oxford,
JACOB ROSSER, Red Bank.
NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDHOLDERS
will consult their interest by calling at the Gettysburg National Bank.
March 1, 1871. 1f
WITHOUT
NOTICE.
REPORT
OF the condition of the GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK, at the close of business, Dec 17, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$231,985 78
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	135,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	16,068 75
Due from approved Reserve Agents	25,511 10
Due from other National Banks	51 48
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,143 79
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	5,000 00
Current expense and Taxes paid	67 81
Checks and other cash items	635 92
Bills of other National Banks	400 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	188 06
Legal Tender Notes	1,575 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,097 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	45 00
Total	$419,220 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$135,150 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Other undivided profits	42,614 39
National Bank notes outstanding	120,300 00
State Bank notes outstanding	824 00
Dividends unpaid	1,717 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	56,802 50
Demand certificates of deposit	2,000 00
Time certificates of deposit	27,578 19
Due to other National Banks	12,270 20
Due to State Banks and Bankers	233 63
	$419,220 91

I, J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier of the Gettysburg National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. EMORY BAIR, *Cashier.*
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of Dec. 1875. J. AUGUSTUS ENGLE, N. P.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE SWOPE,
DAVID WILLS,
D. KENDLEHART,
January 10, 1876.
} Directors.

To Farmers!
E. FRANK COE'S
SUPERPHOSPHATE.
Warranted Genuine—Made of Pure Bone.—No Manure is more reliable or more economical. Refer to James L. Wills and J. L. Bear, Esqs.
Champion Reaper & Mower.
The only complete Improvement Machine in the World. Lund & Co. manufactured 1,000 last year.
True's Potato Planter.
Cuts and drops sound potatoes, and adds fertilizer. One man can plant an acre in a day.
Wisner Horse Rake.
Any Hitch Horse. Saves the cost in a single horse season. Its low price and simplicity will recommend it to every farmer.
FARMER'S FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL.
A Perfect Machine—An Accurate Drill—Will not injure the most delicate seed. Fertilizer Drill.
Randall's Grain Fan.
You can talk out the best grain for seed, and leave the refuse. Improved and Enlarged for 1875.
Kissell's Corn Plow.
Self-Rider. Puts the corn in walk or ride—and in a hot sun. Best in use.
Sterlin and Wallace Barshear Ploughs.
Sold only by Agents.
Steam Engines.
The Eclipse, portable and stationary, manufactured by Wilson, Wilson and Co. Also stationary Engine and Bolt Cutters, and Grain New Mills, &c.
LETTERS addressed to the Warehouse of SAMUEL HUBER, Gettysburg.
James Bigham, Agent.
April 9, 1875. 1f

THE HARVEST HOME
Cook Stove.
THE VERY BEST
AND LARGEST
Cook Stove on the Market
IS THE
HARVEST HOME,
MANUFACTURED by Thomas, Robertson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Its large size, great power, and the fact that it is the only stove made with a Fire Door Large Enough to Receive the Stalks and Cobs used for fuel in the Grain Growing Districts of the West, Northwest and Canada, which present such extraordinary excellence as to recommend it to a wide sale of stoves.
THE ONLY STOVE LARGE ENOUGH AND HIGH ENOUGH for which the Grain Growers need, that will do their cooking and heating, and do it well. Also, the Celebrated Fairbanks Scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s Scales, Cornell's Iron Fencing, Cornell's Iron Bedsteads, Cornell's Iron Cemetery Fencing, Cornell's Iron Vases, Cornell's Iron Settees, Cornell's Iron Chairs, Cornell's Iron Tables, Cornell's Iron Lawn Mowers, Cornell's Iron Garden Rollers, Cornell's Iron Garden Seats, Cornell's Iron Hitching Posts, Cornell's Iron Fence Posts, Cornell's Iron Fence Gates, Cornell's Iron Fence Corners, Cornell's Iron Fence Ends, Cornell's Iron Fence Tops, Cornell's Iron Fence Bottoms, Cornell's Iron Fence Middles